THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1870.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1870—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NUMBER 233.

FOR EUROPE!

On account of Heavy Engagements for Spring Trade, we offer our entire Stock from the

OPENING,

TUESDAY, THE 12th,

For one week, at Cost.

GRAND OPENING!

TH. & G. MENDELSON,

109 STATE-ST.,

Tuesday, April 12th.

JUST RECEIVED,

A handsome assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Silk and Lace

PARASOLS,

All the New Styles of Parisian and Lace

FANS.

The Prequet, Stripe, Gauze, and Gros Grain Sash

RIBBONS.

WHITE GOODS,

Linen, Swiss, Nainsook, and Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, the Imperial Embroidered Bands, Flouncings, Puffings, and Frillings of every description.

LINEN

Collars and Cuffs, Plain and Lace Edged.

LACE

Collars, Cuffs, Bertha Chemisettes, Handkerchiefs, Ruffs, also every new Pattern in Guipure, Thread Valenciennes, Point Applique, Laces in White and Black.

HOSIERY,

Ladies', Misses', and Children's White and Colored, the best assortment in the city.

JEWELRY,

Real Jet, Steel, French Gilt, and Pearl Sets, Jet Hands, Hair-Pins, and Ornaments,

TRIMMINGS,

Fringes, Gimps in Color and Mixed. Everything new in that line in market. The Thomas Thumb Fringe, Moss Gimps, Plaid Gimp and Fringes. Also, the usual assortment of

Dress and Cloak Buttons.

MARSEILLES

Gimps and Fringes, in every variety.

For the occasion, we have just received from Europe, Hat of Worsted Cambridges, Carriage Blankets, &c., &c., from Europe.

Call and examine our goods,

TH. & G. MENDELSON,

109 State-st.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.

Opening of Spring Millinery

On TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1870,

At 174 South State-st.

MISS LANE would respectfully inform the ladies of Chicago and the city generally of the first opening of the season of the newest and most fashionable styles of Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Silks, Crapes, Laces, Ornaments, &c., &c., at 174 South State-st.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPERS TO KNOW THAT I HAVE employed an experienced carpenter and several hitherto attended to all kinds of Repairing, Jobbing, Upholstering, &c., in the most satisfactory manner. Orders left at my residence, 24 Wolfram, near North Water; P. O. address, 81 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A DRUG STOCK IN a good location; must be cheap. Address a brother M. D., Box 5866, Tribune office.

WILLIAM A. CHARLES, P. O. Box 965, Rochester, N. Y., will pay cash for Patents. Attorney at business.

M. NEWKIRK & CO.,

174 South State-st., Chicago, Ills.

MISS M. J. SANDERSON

Will exhibit a new and elegant assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER

MILLINERY,

AT HER ROOMS,

125 State-st.,

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 31 and 32. Those invited are respectfully invited.

OPENING OF MILLINERY

At Mrs. Stoughton's Parlors,

No. 25 East Washington-st.,

On Thursday, April 14.

Dress-Making in Late and Elegant Styles.

NO CARDS.

WANTED.

TO CAPITALISTS

LACE

HOSIERY,

JEWELRY,

TRIMMINGS,

MARSEILLES

MILLINERY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MACHINERY.

FLOUR.

CITY FLOUR STORE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—CITY LOTS, SAFE, down, value $1,000, for stock and tools. 15 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A THREE-STORY and basement brick house, and 2 story frame of 10 rooms, with lot 24x125, on Lincoln-st., between Fullerton and Webster-aves., worth $4,000 and $2,000, for lo-

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Call and examine our goods,

TH. & G. MENDELSON,

109 State-st.

UPHOLSTERY

GOODS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

RECENT IMPORTATIONS,

Prices Below Anything Known Since 1861.

State & Washington-sts.

SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS.

GOODKIND & MANNHEIMER,

139 LAKE-ST.

The Cheapest Dry Goods SINCE 1861.

Will open Monday, April 11, FROM AUCTION,

Paisley & Broche Shawls.

The Largest Assortment in the city at less than COST IN Gold.

Silk and Wool Roll Poplins, 75 cts. yard.

Plaid Gros de Rhine, all silk, $1.00.

A splendid line of Black Silks, from $1.25 upwards.

GOODKIND & MANNHEIMER,

139 LAKE-ST.

NURSERY.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY.

200 Acres, 10 Greenhouses, 19th Year.

JAPANESE GOODS.

THE JAPS

Have a few Choice JAPANESE and CHINESE curiosities left. Improve the opportunity, and get them

AT COST.

They remain only a few days longer in the city.

Matzo, Suzuki & Co.,

122 South Clark-st.,

Sell the best Japan Teas at the Lowest Price.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE GOODS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

W. P. HAUGHEY,

35 Madison-st., near Wabash-av.

MULES.

"SPANISH JACK."

FOR SALE.

A Thoroughbred Spanish Jack, of unusual size and sure getter. Can be seen at the Livery Stable of

C. FIELD,

Rear of Metropolitan Hall,

Or address P. O. Box 1775.

SAPOLIO.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

SAPOLIO—Will clean windows without water.

SAPOLIO—Will clean and polish knives.

SAPOLIO—Will polish tin pails, pans, kettles, coffee-mills, coffee-pots, and stoves.

SAPOLIO—Will polish brass, wash rods, giving it a lasting appearance.

Depot, No. 214 Washington-st., New York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.

Business of retailing from bonded Cellar for sale my entire stock of

Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES

Of the saloon and all established patrons may be transferred.

44 and 46 LaSalle-st.

Possession with the good will of the business, if not sold before, on the 1st day of May next, at PUBLIC AUCTION, unless disposed of at private sale. Inventory can be seen at the store. Terms liberal.

PETER HAUPAUHAUS.

N. B.—The Lease of the premises will be transferred from the 1st of May, on favorable terms.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

One of the best Wood and Coal Yards in the city. 62 West Madison-st.

CANCELLING STAMPS.

We are now Prepared to receive orders for the

WHEELER PATENT

CANCELLING STAMPS,

CRUTTENDEN, FLINN & HOWLEY,

Nos. 111 and 113 Madison-st.

DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING.

MRS. M. A. ROBB

11 and 12 SUTTES BLOCK,

CORNER OF WABASH-AV. AND MADISON-ST.

Entrance on Madison-st., second door from the corner.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES

For every lady who is in want of a machine to do work in her own house. Call and see it before you buy.

NICHOLS & HELONEY,

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING.

SPRING

OVERCOATS,

Business and Dress

SUITS.

THE LARGEST STOCK,

The Greatest Variety

AND

LOWEST PRICES

IN CHICAGO.

Every Garment marked in Plain Figures, and Manufactured expressly

FOR OUR TRADE.

E. D. TERRY,

(FORMERLY PUTNAM'S.)

116 & 118 Randolph-st.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER,

DENTIST,

181 & 183 West Madison-st.,

Northwest corner Halsted.

VITALIZED AIR

GIVEN IN EXTRACTING TEETH.

NO PAIN. NO DANGER.

Extracting Teeth, each, - - 50c

Artificial Teeth, very best, $20 to $25

Cheaper Sets, - - - $10 to $15

Solid Gold Fillings, - - $2 to $4

Silver Fillings, - - - $1 to $3

TEETH EXTRACTED AND NEW ONES IMMEDIATELY INSERTED.

Best of city references given on application.

C. W. DRYER,

DENTIST,

194 South Clark-st., Near Monroe.

Artificial Teeth at Gold Prices.

Full Upper Set, Gum Teeth at ..... $25 to $30

Full Lower Set, Gum Teeth at ..... $25 to $30

Single Teeth, Gum, each ..... $1 to $2

Single Teeth, Mineral, each $1

Gold Fillings ..... $1 to $2

Silver Fillings ..... 50c to $1

Teeth Extracted 50c

Teeth Extracted and New Ones Inserted Same Day $1

VITALIZED AIR.

DR. SHERWOOD gives this anesthetic for the extraction of teeth. Office, 151 Clark-st., corner of Monroe. The very best set of teeth, $20. Gold fillings, $1 to $2. Teeth extracted, 50c. Hours, 9 to 4.

D. M. TOWNER, Dentist.

Extracting Teeth 50c

Artificial Teeth, per set ..... $20 to $25

Gold Fillings ..... $1 to $2

Silver Fillings ..... 50c to $1

Teeth Extracted and New Ones Inserted Same Day $1

181 and 183 West Madison-st.

REMOVED.

REMOVAL.

HERMAN G. KUHLMANN,

Wholesale Dealer in

Wines and Liquors,

Has removed to the store lately occupied by J. KUHLMANN,

177 Michigan-st.

A large assortment of Wines and Liquors constantly on hand.

REMOVAL.

R. FOWLER & CO.,

Real Estate Dealers,

Have removed their office to No. 180 Washington-st., where they will be pleased to see their friends. Choice acres property and building lots for sale. Also, a very large list of city property.

R. FOWLER, 180 Washington-st.

REMOVAL.

J. A. ISLE,

The Hardware Maker, has removed to 43 and 45 Lake-st., between Wabash-av. and Franklin-st. A call respectfully solicited.

ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

ORGANS,

At Wholesale and Retail.

A fair Cabinet Organ for $75.

A better Organ for $90.

A fine Cabinet Organ for $100.

Organs to rent, or for sale on monthly instalments.

Illustrated circulars, containing testimonials from the celebrated MOSES JUDAH, CHARLES, JUDSON, and other Pianists, sent free.

M. SCHOEPF,

Sole Agent for Chicago.

BOUNTY CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS' $100 BOUNTY

Under a late decision of the Supreme Court,

$100 Bounty is due to all who Enlisted in 1861, between May 7 and July 22, 1861, for three years.

These benefited are requested to send out this notice to their friends, and if entitled to it, prepare applications for the $100 Bounty.

C. PYPER,

Late U. S. Pension Agent, Chicago.

BOUNTY! BOUNTY.

Soldiers and heirs of soldiers, enlisted between May 7 and July 22, 1861, for three years, are entitled to $100 in addition to all other bounties. Apply to

H. L. BIX & CO.,

Pension Attorneys, 167 Dearborn-st.

FREE LUNCH.

MR. E. BULGER

Requests all his friends and acquaintances to attend a

FREE LUNCH,

At the LUMBERMAN'S EXCHANGE, No. 230 West Twenty-second-st., on Friday, April 15, 1870.

MEDICAL.

GO AND "O"

The great Lawyer Specialists, Dr. GRIFFITH, 152 Jackson-st., near Clark, on private matters. Quick cures guaranteed at no pay. Name fails. Consultation free. Dr. Orr 152.

CIGARS.

WE OFFER LIVE AND JOB LOTS OF

CIGARS

At Low Rates.

OCULIST AND AURIST.

SIGHT AND HEARING.

Dr. A. SHAPP, Oculist and Aurist, 151 Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago. Hours, 9 to 4.

FRENCH CORSETS.

MADAME MOREAU,

FROM PARIS.

French Corsets Made to Order.

6 Adams-st., over Bazaar.

BRUSHES.

BRUSHES.

JOHN AMES & CO.,

Manufacturers of

BRUSHES,

39 State-st., Chicago.

All orders promptly filled. Send for Price List.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BY REQUEST

Of many friends, I announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Cook County, at the ensuing election.

JOHN WENTWORTH.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Cook County, at the ensuing election.

JOHN A. HAMILTON

The Chicago Tribune.

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Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office Order, or in registered letter, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:
Daily, delivered, Sundays excepted, 15 cents per week
Daily, delivered, Sundays included, 20 cents per week
Address, TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1870.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

Four days ago there was, in the streets of this city, a display which to some, doubtless, seemed ludicrous, to some very touching, and, let us hope, to a few only, repulsive. Elsewhere, in the course of the week, in many towns and cities, there have been similar displays, bearing everywhere the same impress. But everywhere, however it seemed to the unthinking multitude, it was "the substance of things hoped for and the evidence of things not seen."—the final and crowning act of the legal emancipation of a race, a great event which marks an era in the history of government and civilization. It is a thing to pause over and consider for a moment.

We contrast the condition of these colored citizens now with their condition only a few years ago. It is not merely that then the great body of them in one half of the country were chattels personal, and that they are now citizens on a legal equality with all other men. In other States, and in other countries there have been like revolutions in the condition of the people, stupendous and complete as it is. But it is in its social aspect that the change is most remarkable. A few years ago there existed in the minds of almost every white man, a hatred for all black men, which was the more difficult to eradicate because it was allied to contempt. The rising generation, though still, perhaps, somewhat under the influence of this feeling, as a tradition, know really nothing of the bitterness and strength which belonged to it in their fathers' time. The distaste that [illegible] have for rights which a white man is bound to respect," was not, when it was made, an extravagant assertion, however barbarous and brutal it appeared when reduced to writing, but a sober statement of an accepted and practiced fact. Excepting only those few fanatics, hated and despised almost as much as the negroes themselves, on whose behalf they seem to be boring, it was the prevailing sentiment that black men were beasts, differing only from other beasts in being by mistake endowed with the gift of speech and holding some unfortunate and disgusting resemblance to the human race. As it had pleased God, however, to create them in this kind of second-hand fashion, they were allowed, after some sort, to worship Him while living, and to be buried somewhat after the manner of men when dead. But if they worshipped at all it must be, for the most part, by themselves, or, if admitted among people, a separate pew was made for them in the far corner and close under the ceiling of white folks' meeting-houses. And though they were permitted to be buried, it was only in the remotest corner of "God's acre," so that by the darkest providence could be any mistake of their mingling among the white angels—if, indeed, Gabriel's trumpet should ever awaken them at the last day. The wine and the bread of the holy sacrament were not given to a negro, even at first to last, seems to us to be controversial, but it presents a case of actual monopoly, and to present a case of actual monopoly, if not of positive oppression and wrong, which can rouse so universal a feeling against it.

The principles of this decision, applied to all other consolidations of continuous lines, would [illegible] all them. While the public have not usually [illegible] these consolidations as dangerous to the consolidators of parallel and [illegible] routes, yes, in most cases, the effect is the same. It matters little, for instance, whether the Philadelphia & Erie is consolidated with the rival route, the New York & Erie, or whether the New York & Erie, in such an agreement with its Western connections that, in consideration of the passengers they receive from the New York & Erie, they refuse, or, which is the same in effect, charge a higher price for passengers over the Philadelphia & Erie. In either case the opposition of the Philadelphia & Erie to the New York & Erie is as effectually killed as if the latter road had bought up the former. In this way the mutual advantages of consolidation of two lines have the same effect to cut off opposition as the consolidation of rival lines. Now that both forms of consolidation are becoming the gigantic evil of our railway system, it is time the question were tested, and we hope the Pennsylvania will not honestly test it, whether such consolidations are in violation of the common-law obligation of the railroads to carry all customers on equal terms or not. We fail to see how any such consolidations can be made without the common-law obligation of the railroad to carry on the same terms all who present themselves at its depots, without any favoritism or deduction on account of the route by which they came there, is enforced.

While attention is directed to the shiftless and grasshopper manner in which our public and [illegible] many of our private buildings are constructed, a lesson from the experience of the cities of Europe may be worthy consideration. If the owner of one or more lots in the city of Paris wishes to improve his property, he selects his architect, and plans and specifications are prepared to his liking. Before permission can be obtained to carry out these plans, they must be submitted to the Government Bureau of Architecture where the thickness of the walls, the height of the building, the material of which it is proposed to construct it, the location of the flues, and every fact connected with the proposed structure, and its stability are carefully examined. If all is right, according to well established principles of architecture, permission is granted, and the work goes on; but inspectors watch its progress carefully, and if any changing is at any time discovered, the contractor cannot collect the money for his work, and he becomes liable in exemplary damages for all defects of construction.

Sanitary principles are also carefully considered and applied in the erection of new buildings. If the streets are narrow, they are not allowed to build nearly so high as on wide boulevards. Since these regulations have been in force, the health of Paris has greatly improved, a result unquestionably that air and sunshine have a most salutary influence on the welfare of the city.

It may be impossible to adopt here all the principles which govern the construction of new buildings in the European cities; but, with the example of the Court House before them, and some private structures we could name, we think our people are prepared for many vigorous and wholesome reforms in the mode of constructing the buildings of the city. The safety of the public imperiously demands it. Shyster architects, cheating contractors, and penurious owners should alike be made to conform to well-established rules of safety in building, so that the lives and property of our citizens may be adequately protected.

The Board of Supervisors meet again on Tuesday, and will have before them the evidence taken by the committee of nine on the subject of the frauds in the letting of contracts, and the general system of dishonesty in which the whole building operations of the board have been conducted. The public have read the evidence from day to day with exceeding interest. Though it has not been discussed in the press, the subject has attracted very general attention, and the public will look to the action of the Supervisors with much anxiety. We may as well state to the Supervisors at once, that the time for whitewashing has gone by. The ingenuity of argument can divert public attention from the facts, nor alter the verdict already formed in the public mind. Will the Board of Supervisors have the courage to act honestly? Will they dare to put on record their condemnation of the whole series of frauds, and apply the proper remedy?

The Sheppard School Hotel is now advertised to be sold at the county auditor's office, but only four bids for it, and they are so low that we simply give them and

[illegible] transactions in the sinking fund public opinion, which is clamoring itself to sleep from the state's book over [illegible] which is invited for the lease of [illegible] and superintendent of private institutions and corporations. It was, perhaps, a fortunate thing that some such precaution as this [illegible] of the public should be thrown in the form of the people at this time. Let General Schenck and his party urge on, and see who cannot get ahead now fast.

A GREAT EVIL ASSAILED.

The efforts now being made by the rival routes, the Pennsylvania Central on the one hand, and the Lake Shore on the other, to break up the enormous rates collected between the various lines forming part of each of these through lines, seem likely to open up a new and important chapter in railway history. The basis of the virtual consolidation of rates, which has been in the agreement of each section of the through route to give to passengers and freight over the other sections of the same route, lower rates of transportation than are given to other passengers and freights. The question raised in the dispute now pending between the Lake Shore and the Pennsylvania routes, is whether they are legal. To test this, on behalf of the Pennsylvania Central, the Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed and the Governor has just signed an act directing the Attorney General "to use the Lake Shore Company for an alleged violation of its charter in not granting to the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad the same facilities in the matter of through freights and passengers as are in the history of government and civilization. It is a thing to pause over and consider for a moment.

We contrast the condition of these colored citizens now with their condition only a few years ago. It is not merely that then the great body of them in one half of the country were chattels personal, and that they are now citizens on a legal equality with all other men. In other States, and in other countries there have been like revolutions in the condition of the people, stupendous and complete as it is. But it is in its social aspect that the change is most remarkable. A few years ago there existed in the minds of almost every white man, a hatred for all black men, which was the more difficult to eradicate because it was allied to contempt. The rising generation, though still, perhaps, somewhat under the influence of this feeling, as a tradition, know really nothing of the bitterness and strength which belonged to it in their fathers' time. The distaste that [illegible] have for rights which a white man is bound to respect," was not, when it was made, an extravagant assertion, however barbarous and brutal it appeared when reduced to writing, but a sober statement of an accepted and practiced fact. Excepting only those few fanatics, hated and despised almost as much as the negroes themselves, on whose behalf they seem to be boring, it was the prevailing sentiment that black men were beasts, differing only from other beasts in being by mistake endowed with the gift of speech and holding some unfortunate and disgusting resemblance to the human race. As it had pleased God, however, to create them in this kind of second-hand fashion, they were allowed, after some sort, to worship Him while living, and to be buried somewhat after the manner of men when dead. But if they worshipped at all it must be, for the most part, by themselves, or, if admitted among people, a separate pew was made for them in the far corner and close under the ceiling of white folks' meeting-houses. And though they were permitted to be buried, it was only in the remotest corner of "God's acre," so that by the darkest providence could be any mistake of their mingling among the white angels—if, indeed, Gabriel's trumpet should ever awaken them at the last day. The wine and the bread of the holy sacrament were not given to a negro, even at first to last, seems to us to be controversial, but it presents a case of actual monopoly, and to present a case of actual monopoly, if not of positive oppression and wrong, which can rouse so universal a feeling against it.

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SPORTING MATTERS.

Lively Game of Base Ball Between the Chicago and the Eton Clubs.

The Professional Nines of Association, New York Opinion.

Billiard Matters—The Forthcoming Pedestrian Match.

BASE BALL.

A FINE PRACTICE GAME.

The first base ball playing of the season took place yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Wabash Ave. and May streets, between the Chicago Club and the Eton Club of this city. Numerous afternoons have been devoted to practice, but this was the only occasion when the play might be said to reach the dignity of a game of base ball. The contest was merely a friendly one, the members of the Chicago Club assembling under the auspices of the Eton Club, and it is believed that this meeting will have an important influence on the future of base ball in this city. The Chicago Club, as it was the pioneer club of the West, will be merciful. Of course it is impossible to say what subjects will be discussed, what men will be endorsed and retained, and what friends will be rejected at the conference. Truly it can thing of interest was taken in the game. The playing was in fine style, and the whole affair was pleasant. Crazy must babbled, Pinkham in front of Hyde, Foster playing over to Wentz, Hyde to Gilbert in front of Foster, Wentz to Gilbert in front of Hyde, and the ball rolled to the pitcher's box. The professionals were the more interesting of the two clubs, and showed to the manifest advantage of their others to visit the Indians and grapple successfully with the complicated and difficult problem of their future. Interest of permanency in these others is also a great influence to perfecting and carrying out a system of base ball management. Those who will make this a success, we feel that our work is accomplished, and we feel that our work is accomplished, and we feel that our work is accomplished, and

NEW YORK.

The Exasperations of the Season.

Lent.

A Sensible Mode of Living.

Aristocratic Exclusiveness and the Latest Thing in Finger-Bowls.

The Blondes.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, April 4.

Plevious, plevious, always plevious! Not the gentle April showers that bring May flowers — somewhere about the tenth of June, — but wicked old nor'easters, that play fantastic tricks with helpless dandy, and strew the air now with battered fragments of umbrellas, now with bonnets as the wrecks upon the shores of Erie. No chance for spring bonnets, — not the least. Waterproof and serge dresses are in order. Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist easters and Annies, who make it a point to "come out" the Sunday before Easter, lest they should be suspected of ritualistic tendencies, are in agonies. For, should next Sunday prove unpropitious, the nobby new bonnets and costumes must be worn on the day when Bridget and Ulrich, out of employment for the season, starve, — don new attire; or wait another whole week, which would be more than flesh and blood could bear.

Possibly of no time since the foundation of the Church in America has the Lenten season been so ignored as in the large Eastern cities at the present day. Concerts and theatres for "charitable objects" have been given nightly at the houses of men and women of prominence in both the Romish and Episcopal churches of New York and Philadelphia, and not seldom has it occurred that two or three hundred people, whose occupation at this time the prayer-book immovably believes to be fasting, feasting and praying, arrayed in gorgeous apparel, are rushing from successive theatricals, and from theatricals to Delmonico's, crowding into one night an amount of dissipation of which "Our Mother" little dreams her professed children capable. A fashionable woman's attempt at keeping Lent, for she never succeeds in more than a kind of farce. The question of the expediency of adhering to a Holiness form, from which the last spark of vitality has fled, should be carefully considered. The Protestant Episcopal Church by the wise latitude it allows to its communicants, the private fasting according to inclination, the fasts and feasts which to-day are only observed, almost with exception by the descendants of the old Knickerbocker families in New York, and this is why living in Jerusalem, said he "do things," and not in Rome, — is the best of all churches for the man who says, not as a reason, but as the reason, "I don't go to church." Rather condemned because it is not the church for me, — not for the reason that it is the best church for me, — your plebeian nose at bloc and weeds as for stale your well-filled pocket at the face of a beggar, with the blood of all the Plantagenets in his veins as any other man's, especially if he happened to be out of employment. Now the Roman Church is far different in Gotham. Here its sovereign rule governs the man who has had a grandfather with as much reverential awe as the Brahmin feels when beholden to the sacred cow. Here no one would think of laying violent hands upon the vessels of the sanctuary as upon his stalwart servants. A Protestant is not to be blamed for this feeling, took place not long since.

The son of an ex-Judge of the city and grandson of an ex-United States Senator, ex-Minister to Spain, and ex-everything else that is desirable, conceived a passion for a young lady of equal position. The mother of the groom, although an acknowledged artistic leader, is far from exclusive in her views, often urged against her balls and receptions that they are too promiscuous. As usual, invitations were issued by the lady for a wedding-reception, everybody was invited, and as a result undoubtedly every one of the old Knickerbocker world present themselves to pay their respects to the distinguished bridegroom. His bride however was fairly besieged with applications for invitations for strangers, who were desirous of seeing how the other half lived, and the bride's mother was compelled to send out ordered Master Fritz cards. Fritz was anxious to please his bride, and as a result the house was filled with a crowd of revolutionary sympathizers.

It is said of Goethe that, on the occasion of the old leaden spoons, which whetted on the stones by the wild and hungry Indians, were replaced by silver ones, he remarked that the change was a step backward from the church towers, and that way on the evening air, the bones as if by magic transformed into the silver of the table. Whether this be true or not, I know not, but I do know that the change from massive spoons, Byron's "golden goblets," and the like, to the flimsy plated ware of Silver-berg, and other manufacturers, is a most lamentable one. The finger-bowls with which Delmonico has recently furnished his tables are also to be condemned as foolish finality. The idea is a pretty one. Flowers floating in water from fortunes to fourteen dollars per dozen are a pleasant sight, and as an example of the æsthetic in dining are to be commended. But the introduction of a most pernicious and destructive "form of godliness without the power thereof."

The experiment of dwelling houses on the European plan has been tried with, it is said, to be almost the most perfect success. Mr. Rutherford Stuyvesant — may his shadow never grow less! — has, I am told, built a block of splendid residences in New York, and this is only living in Europeanized fashion. Each one of the inmates has the privacy of his own apartments, and yet has the advantage of the society of the whole family. There is no doubt the simple fact, patent to all the large capitals in Europe, that it is possible for eight or ten families to live under one roof as quietly and privately as though each had a house to himself. The idea is a good one, and the only wonder is that it has not been more generally adopted. Even in the most fashionable quarters of London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, and Madrid, the old system of dwelling in houses of from three to five stories high is the rule, and the most aristocratic people, in decidedly comfortable circumstances, live in this manner. The high rent of the apartments in the most fashionable parts of the city, where the dearest people, according to fashion, delight to live, is the reason why these houses are occupied, almost with exception by the descendants of the old and wealthy

NEW YORK.

The Exasperations of the Season.

Lent.

A Sensible Mode of Living.

Aristocratic Exclusiveness and the Latest Thing in Finger-Bowls.

The Blondes.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, April 4.

Plurious, plurious, always plurious! Not the gentle April showers that bring May flowers—somewhere about the tenth of June,—but cruel, old nor'easters, that play fantastic tricks with helpless shipping, and strew the at-sea with battered fragments of umbrellas, as shoelaces as the wrecks upon the shores of Erin. No chance for spring bonnets,—not the least. Weakened nerves and sore throats are in reply. Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist ministers and Asinines, who make it a point to "gass on" the Sunday before Easter, lest they should be suspected of Ritualistic tendencies, are in agonies. For, should next Sunday prove unpropitious, the nobby new bonnets and costumes must be worn on the day when Bridget and Patrick, out of compliment to the season, starve,—don new attire; or wait another whole week, which would be more than flesh and blood could endure.

Probably of no time since the foundation of the Church in America has the Lenten season been so ignored as in the large Eastern cities at the present time. Not only are the "high-toned" or "well-to-do" churches' parlors and lecture-rooms nightly at the houses of men and women of fashion in both the Romish and Episcopal churches of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and not seldom has it occurred that two or three hundred people, whose occupation at this season of the year should be to observe in a "weeping, fasting and praying," strayed in gorgeous apparel, are rushing from ministering to the necessities, and the theatricals to Delmonico's, revelling into one night of excitement and dissipation of which "Our Mother" little dreams her professed children capable. A fashionable entertainment at keeping Lent,—for she never succeeds,—is the broadest kind of farce. The question of the expediency of adhering to a Hebrew form, from which the last spark of vitality has fled, should be carefully considered. The evil consequences of perfunctory observance of religious rites upon the Church by those who have vowed to cherish and the increase of a most pernicious and destructive "form of godliness without the power thereof."

The experiment of dwelling houses on the European plan, which, a year ago, was, with a flare of trumpets, to announce, the most perfect success, has proved itself a failure. Many of the magnificent flats—some of the Eighteenth street upon the plan of Buchanan Palaces, domestic architecture beyond the shadow of a doubt in the simple fact, patent to all the large property owners in New York, that they can get no tenantries to live under one roof as comfortably and respectably as those each had a separate home in the same block. This is the history step to this desirable plan of living has been taken, and the most shameful abuse of confidence. The high rent of the apartments placed them at once out of the reach of any but people in decidedly comfortable circumstances, the price ranging, according to location, from $1,200 to $2,500 per annum. Any family desiring to live in one of these flats are compelled, almost without exception, to take the furniture, some of the oldest and proudest families in New York, who are merely living in apartments till they can find a house to suit them, having put up at auction, with scorn at such a reason; and the auctioneer's hammer has failed to knock down a single piece. Now, although they may turn up your nicknack nose at the idea, and would as lief shake your well-filled wallet in his face as look at it, the fact is that all the Plantagenets in his veins as any other auctioneer's would if it happened to be put on at above. The case is far different with boarding-houses. Here the luxurious *rich* look upon the man who has a grandfather in trade with as much reverential awe as the Brahmin looks upon the Sudra, and would as soon think of laying violent hands upon the one as the other. Any approach to familiarity on the part of the boarding-house keeper is the signal for the instant withdrawal of the patronage of the offender. A funny illustration of this peculiarity of feeling, took place not long since.

The son of a well-known family in the city, and grandson of an ex-United States Senator, who is known to fame and ex-everything else that is desirable, contracted an attachment with a young lady of equal position. The mother of this gentleman, a widow, who had married a second time, is far from exclusive,—the objection being often urged against the balls and receptions that they are given to "everybody and his wife," were invited by the lady for a wedding-reception, and, strongly urged by her son, was confidently expected that all of the old guard would present themselves to pay their respects to the distinguished bride. Many of the sensible dames were fairly besieged with applications for cards by the ambitious ones in the city, and for friends of whose acquaintance they had been in blissful ignorance, by dozens. My dear Mrs. Grundy, you probably are the only fortunate lady who has escaped all the old aristocracy of New York. (Or they didn't see them.) As the last stroke of four on the hour dies away, assisted from the church towers, and fled away on the wings of the thunder, and the reception commenced, was thronged with the grand, the great, the good, grown-up children of men whose names will live in our history while time shall last. Great and good names were there, but more elegant to be found on the roll of the Declaration of Independence, upon the records of the First Congress, names that were borne by Washington's Cabinet, or that were household words during the Revolution. Well, the rooms were crowded, owners of the aforesaid distinguished cognomens, and the invitations to the magnificent supper, and just past 1 or a quarter of 2, when the guests who had been invited were more elegant to be found, the birds had flown, in high glee over the success of their little plan, by which they were enabled to pay proper respect to some of the families of the happy pair, without compromising their own. Well, the supper, the reception, and who described the scene in the papers, just as soon as the fashionables, when they found the entrances had been closed, were positively indecorous." With all due respect for the intelligence of the fashionables to the extent to which they carry this spirit of gregariousness to not only eat, drink, and be merry, but eminently unchristian. "If ye have a friend upon your persons, ye commit sin," is the positive declaration of Him who was the friend of every sinner, and the most unorthodox of publicans and sinners. The high rest

LONDON.

Portraits of Members of the London Clubs.

Politicians, Authors, Poets, and Wits.

Free Trade.

LONDON, March 12.

Some one, narrating the name of "Cecil Hay," has, this week, two volumes called, "The Club and the Drawing Room," which have created no little sensation by the shrewdness that they contain of well-known features of the more important clubs, disguised so thinly that every one who moves in the leading political and literary "sets" can recognize them. Some of these are unjust; others are sufficiently true. Now the writer has gained admission to the inmost penetralia of clubs to carry out his purpose in a thoroughly fair and generous spirit than "Mr. Hay" have taken pains to do. I suppose to select some of the more unknown of portraits, offering the real names.

The great "manager" of the inner mysteries of the Tory party is one Mr. Spofforth, who is described under the name of "Mr. Flowett."

THE NOBLE AGENT AT THE CARLTON CLUB.

Who is Mr. Flowett (Mr. Spofforth)? Mr. Flowett is simply a head election agent of one of the great parties of the State, quite as indispensable to the carrying out of the Queen's Government, in his own opinion, as the Premier himself. Mr. Flowett is put in the House expressly, but he is very much out of the House. by some member of the Cabinet (if a Tory Cabinet is in power) consulted by some friends as to the prospects of this or the probable nature of coming events and future policy? The invariable reply is "Go and see Flowett; he is the man to consult on your sweeping." Is an opulent manufacturer insulted by a sudden desire to obtain a seat in Parliament? Go and see Mr. Flowett he has to suggest. Indeed, so many members of Mr. Flowett's clubs, and so studiously mysterious is the manner in which this gentleman performs a great number of persons the world believes that Mr. Flowett is far more influential personage than he really is not Mr. Flowett himself, who, at his private apartments in the great edifice in Piccadilly, is the head of the Carlton Club, seems like others far and near in his provincial recruiting sergeants. Beneath the noble roof, raises a hurricane of applause, or quells a storm of discontent at the latest move of the government that it can make peace, it is the boast of Mr. Flowett that he can not be confounded one, that he has made more members in England. Next to the Speaker of the House of Commons, no person office in Guelph street, there is no one where Mr. Flowett is in his glory than within the precincts of the Carlton Club. The mere sensation he cannot enter that renowned establishment without being by eager inquirers on every side. "What's Flowett doing?" "Is Flowett going to serve the so-and-so?" "Is Flowett about to resign his seat, that he is about to resign his seat?" "Is Flowett going to be made a peer?" "Is there any truth, fall or rise, in what is said about Flowett?" and so on, and so on, from morning to evening, from closed with the last hour of night. Flowett, standing perfectly erect and calm, in the centre of the Drawing Room, which have created so much sensation by the shrewdness that they contain of the more important clubs, disguised so thinly that every one who moves in the leading political and literary "sets" can recognize them. Some of these are unjust; others are sufficiently true. Now the writer has gained admission to the inmost penetralia of clubs to carry out his purpose in a thoroughly fair and generous spirit than "Mr. Hay" have taken pains to do. I suppose to select some of the more unknown of portraits, offering the real names.

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THE CLUB AGENT AT THE REFORM CLUB—MR. SALA.

The election of the Reform Club are more and monthly interesting than those of any other. Many new lights of the institution, and many be modify called for the deputies Mr. Bright and these terms. He Addison is a somewhat to two or three acquaintances so he hurriedly sits down to dinner, and the name of the evening papers are lying [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]